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JAPAN SENDS REPLY ON ATROCITY CHARGE TO U.S. GOVERNMENT

Better Treatment of Nippon Nationals in America Demanded, Iguchi Reveals

As an answer to the unfounded United States protest delivered under date of February 5 concerning alleged Japanese maltreatment of American prisoners and civilian internees, the Japanese Government on May 3 handed a 50-page reply to the Swiss Minister in Tokyo to be given the United States Government, it was disclosed by Sadao Iguchi, Spokesman of the Board of Information, at his foreign press conference on Monday.

The reply, which was based on most careful and detailed investigations, clearly set forth how the American nationals are actually being treated and pointed out the errors and misunderstandings on the part of the United States Government.

Mr. Iguchi further revealed that the Japanese Government took the occasion to call the attention of the United States Government to the unjust treatment being given the Japanese nationals in America and that rectification was demanded. The Japanese Government also declared its willingness to comply with the request of the United States Government and dispatch a Japanese vessel to Vladivostok to bring to Japan the supplies and mail matters which are to be shipped via that port to the American prisoners and civilian internees.

Mr. Iguchi's statement follows:

"It is scarcely necessary to say that the Japanese Government have, from the humanitarian viewpoint, done their best in order that all enemy nationals, both prisoners of war and civilian internees, under Japanese control may be given as fair and just a treatment as possible. Nevertheless, under the date of February 5, the United States Government lodged a protest with the Japanese Government regarding the treatment of Americans under their control and, at the same time, widely propagandized Japan's alleged maltreatment of enemy nationals.

"As the result of most careful and detailed investigations concerning the various charges made by the United States Government, a lengthy reply, setting forth clearly how American nationals are being actually treated by Japanese authorities, and pointing out minutely the errors and misunderstandings on the part of the United States Government was handed to the Swiss Minister in Tokyo, who represents the Protecting Power of American Interests, on May 3. The Japanese Government took the occasion to call the attention of the United States Government to the unjust treatment accorded to Japanese nationals by American authorities, enumerating concrete cases as reported from reliable sources, and to demand the rectification thereof.

"At the same time, the Japanese Government declared their readiness to comply with the request of the United States Government and dispatch a Japanese vessel to Vladivostok in order to take over and transport the relief supplies and mail matters which are to be shipped via that port from the United States to American war prisoners and civilian internees under the control of Japan. A definite plan for that purpose was communicated through the Swiss Minister to the United States Government."

F.D.R. BACK IN CAPITOL AFTER A MONTH'S REST

Special

LISBON, May 7.—President Roosevelt returned to Washington today from a month of recuperative rest at the 23,000-acre plantation of Bernard M. Baruch near Georgetown, South Carolina, a Washington dispatch disclosed today.

The President's physician, Vice-Admiral Ross T. McIntyre, said that Roosevelt has apparently recovered from his seizure of bronchitis and sinus infection which followed the midwinter influenza attack.

Meanwhile, a London dispatch said that W. Averell Harriman, U.S. Ambassador to Moscow, arrived in Washington for consultations. Harriman last week had conferred with Edward Stettinius, U. S. Undersecretary of State, in North Africa after the latter's conversations with the British Foreign Office authorities in London.

Thanks by Shigemitsu On Papal Benevolence Transmitted by Envoy

Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu recently instructed the Japanese Minister to the Vatican, Ken Harada, to transmit his thanks to Pope Pius XII for the relief fund, amounting to 20,000 cruzeiro, which had been contributed for the welfare of Japanese nationals interned in Brazil on Christmas last year by the Catholic Relief Committee in the name of His Holiness through the Apostolic Delegate to Brazil stationed at Rio de Janeiro, it was learned on Monday.

U.S. RENEWS MOVE TO COERCE SWEDEN

Talks on Export Ban Issue Due With Dispatch of American Delegate to Stockholm

Domei

STOCKHOLM, May 7.—As a result of the Swedish Government's refusal to comply with the American demand that Sweden stop her exports of ball-bearings to Germany, the United States Government has decided to dispatch Statton Griffis, head of the Foreign Department of the Board of Economic Warfare, to start negotiations with the Swedish Foreign Office, it is understood here.

The Swedish Government, however, is expected to maintain the following three principles even in the event of holding such negotiations:

(1) No outside interference with the policy of neutrality will be brooked, as Premier Per Albin Hansson has pointed out.

(2) The commercial agreements between Sweden and Germany had already been recognized by the United States and British Governments.

(3) Sweden must rely entirely on Germany for the supply of coke and coal, while neither the United States nor Britain is in a position to supply her with the same necessaries.

B.B.C. Is Scored

Special

LISBON, May 7.—Commenting on the Reuter report in which the British Broadcasting Station denies the accusation that it had interfered with Portugal's internal political affairs, Correia Marques, chief editor of the Voz, writes, "It is amusing that the B.B.C. so innocently claims that it did not interfere with our internal political affairs and simultaneously announces in the Portuguese language a number of accusations against the Portuguese Government."

Mr. Marques asserts that Portugal as well as Spain are neutrals, and neutrality requires that Portugal and Spain maintain good relations with all belligerent parties otherwise they would cease to be neutrals.

Meanwhile, it is reported here that the Portuguese steamer, Quanza, en route from the Portuguese colonies to Lisbon, was stopped by British warships and taken to Gibraltar.

POLISH REBELS' DISCORD WITH MOSCOW UNSETTLED

Soviets Said Opposing Formation of Regime in Conquered Territories

Special

STOCKHOLM, May 7.—Serious conflict between Moscow and the Polish emigrant regime in London is revealed by the London correspondents of the newspapers, Tidningen and Svenska Dagbladet, who report that well-informed American diplomats believe that the Soviets would not only attempt to form a new "Polish Government" in the conquered Polish districts, but would also resist all endeavors by the Polish emigrant committee to return to Poland.

Moscow further intended not to allow the present Polish "commander-in-chief" to gain authority in Poland. The position of the Polish Emigrant Committee was rather hopeless, the report added.

The Svenska Dagbladet, too, confirms in a report from London that despite the fact that Prime Minister Winston Churchill has received five leading representatives of the "Polish Movement of Resistance," pessimism is growing in London political circles regarding the possibilities of an agreement between the Polish Emigrant Committee in London and Moscow.

JAPANESE AIR UNITS DOWN 10 U.S. PLANES IN HSINCHENG CLASH

Laoho Airfield Bombed by Nippon Raiders—U.S. Frontline Bases Shifted Northward

Domei

CONTINENTAL BASE, May 7.—Imperial Japanese Air Units engaged in battle with United States planes that appeared over Hsincheng, yesterday, and shot down 10 of the enemy raiders.

Continuing their activities, the Imperial Japanese Air Units, this afternoon, raided Laohokow airfield in Hupeh Province and smashed the runways and other enemy military installations there. All of the planes returned safely.

U.S. Air Force Shifted

By Y. OKI, T. ITO and S. YOSHIMOTO

Of the Military Press Corps

CONTINENTAL BASE, May 7.—The United States air force in China is gradually moving its front-line base northward in preparation for a general attack on Japan. Formerly, it had made Kunming its headquarters with Kweilin as the front base but the main units have now been removed to the latter place which is now obtaining needed supplies from India by air. This northward shift is particularly evident ever since the opening of the present Japanese campaign in Honan.

The airfields at Sian, Langchow, Suichun, Hanchung, Liangshan, Ninghsia, Paochi and Yuli have been greatly expanded and strengthened. Many of the crack enemy P-40's and B-25's have been flown to these fields and the number of planes has increased steadily. Many P-51 and B 17 types have also been added to bolster their fighting power.

The front-line base of the U.S. Air force at Kweilin has now been moved to Chengte, Liangshan and Hanchung with the planes already assembled at these places totalling over 100.

Placing their dependence on the U.S. air force, the Chiang regime had intended to have General Tang En-po play the great role of opening up a general offensive against the Japanese Forces. However, despite the repeated demands made by Chiang Kai-shek, since the beginning of the Honan campaign, the Americans have failed to cooperate with the Chungking troops. It was only when the First War Zone had been thoroughly smashed by the terrific advance of the Japanese Units that they came to life. A few of the U.S. planes became active and attempted to resist the daily attacks of the Imperial Japanese Air Force, only to flee in confusion after each encounter. Thus, the dissatisfaction of the Chiang regime toward the U.S. airmen is reported to have been greatly aggravated.

ANTI-AXIS FOREIGN POLICY RAPPED BY U.S. SENATOR

Taft States British, Soviet, American Failures Jeopardize Postwar Peace

Special

LISBON, May 7.—Senator Robert A. Taft, Republican from Ohio, asserted that the British and Soviet demands and the failures of the United States foreign policy were jeopardizing the maintenance of peace after the war in a speech yesterday to the War Veterans' Republican Club, according to a report from Cleveland, Ohio.

Taft said that Chiang Kai-shek was "slapped down" by British Prime Minister Winston Churchill for venturing to hope for the "return of Hongkong to China."

The Senator took the occasion of the speech to also attack the theory, which it is recalled was disclosed by Lieutenant-General George S. Patton, former Commander of the U.S. 7th army in Italy, in a recent speech in London, that England, the Soviet and the United States should dominate the world. Taft asserted that the alliance policy "destroys the hope for real or successful League of Nations."

Brazilian Envoy Dies

Special

LISBON, May 7.—Brazilian Ambassador to Argentina Rodriguez Alves died of apoplexy on Saturday in Buenos Aires, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch.

Outmoded U.S. Tactics Blamed For Repeated Setbacks in Italy

Anglo-American Offensives Lack Punch and Drive of German Operations and Strategy Needs Coordination, Says New York Times

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 6.—Many of the lessons learned in the Italian campaign may materially aid the anti-Axis in its contemplated invasion of Western Europe, says a recent issue of the New York Times, which points out the main reasons for the slow development of the war in Italy.

"There are many reasons," the article explains. "In the first place, too many of our ground tactics are still wedded to the obsolete linear theory in defense and, on the offensive, lack some of the punch and terrific drive that feature the German and Soviet tactics.

"American tactical concepts have not kept abreast of the American ability to produce machines. We are not utilizing machines to the fullest possible degree and we have not developed either the armored or mechanized warfare to its maximum potentiality.

"In Italy we have not used, as the Russians and Germans do, two separate tank battalions in close cooperation with infantry divisions and we have not employed a sufficient number of self-propelled mobile guns. The American infantry in Italy rarely had the maximum possible support of the armored and self-propelled guns. Few Americans realize the terrific ordeal our soldiers endured in Italy.

Minimum Forces Employed

"Italy has become a secondary theater of war and we are trying to accomplish our remaining objectives there with a minimum of numerical superiority on the ground.

"Because of this, and because it has been necessary to conduct an offensive continuously in order to hold down as many German divisions as possible, our infantry divisions have had no relief. Probably most of the troops in the Anzio beachhead are troops who have been fighting continuously in Italy since last fall. The divisions are in the line for weeks or even months at a time.

"The Italian campaign has produced prodigies of valor but few prodigies of tactics.

"Secondly, there are other reasons for our slow progress. Among them is the misuse, or lack, of highly trained specialized troops.

"The parachute and ranger battalions, both of them types of soldiers hard to replace and both of them experts at specific jobs, have been frittered away in normal infantry work. We abolished most of our cavalry in the United States and went into Italy without any regular units although the mountains of Sicily taught us the need for mounted men. Improvisation, always costly to an operation in a war theater, was immediately necessary.

"Thirdly, infantry divisions, organized mounted reconnaissance troops and pack trains issued calls for volunteers who had equestrian experience, and a makeshift outfit which has done able and essential work was set up.

Improvisations Are Made

"The infantry division also found it necessary to organize a pack howitzer unit with equipment carried on muleback. Many other demands for pack howitzers, particularly useful in mountain work, were made and most of them have been answered in an improvised fashion.

"The Germans, recognizing the nature of the terrain and the usefulness of mountain troops, threw into the line a specially trained mountain division.

"This country's only mountain division, the Tenth Light Division, has been more or less fumbling its way toward no apparent definite objective at Camp Male in the Rockies for many months now. Its men are physically fit and eating their hearts out to get overseas. Where else can they be used immediately except in the mountains of Italy?

"Fourthly, another reason for our slow progress in Italy has been the German technical superiority in certain types of weapons and equipments.

"A certain type of German tank is heavier than our medium. It is better armored and better armed. It has wider tracks and hence more bearing surface, and therefore less likely to bog down in the mud.

"The German field artillery—light, medium and heavy—is excellent and there is no evidence of any vital scarcity. Much has been made by certain observers of 'weaknesses' in the German artillery. There have been some shortages but most of these observations are nonsense. German 88 mm and 170 mm are two of the best guns of the war.

"German heavy artillery was far ahead of ours until forward-looking officers in the army insisted on pushing this development about a year ago in Italy. The Germans probably still have an edge in heavy artillery.

"The use of a very light 'Nevelwerfer' or six-barreled rocket gun in the Italian mountain warfare proved ideal as it can be transported to mountain positions because of its lightness, with more ease than the 75 or the 105 mm, and it lays down a terrific barrage though with less precision and accuracy.

Reich Guns Efficient

"We have nothing exactly to match it in Italy. The Germans probably have not as much artillery as we have and they use it far more economically in localized instances because of supply difficulties and because their better knowledge of the terrain allows the same results as our gunners with less expenditure of ammunition.

"Our artillery doctrine has been proved sound by this war and our technical procedures are excellent, but we are blinding ourselves to the fact that the Germans have an edge on us in several weapons and we can still learn a lot from the enemy.

"The enemy probably still retains a lead in anti-tank guns that he enjoyed at the war's start, although not to the same extent. Our best anti-tank guns can knock out any tank the enemy has. The Germans have kept a pace or so ahead of us in land mines and 'booby traps' although, again, their lead has been reduced.

"Our supply problems have been multiplied by the need of feeding the Italian civilians through the demolition job done by the Germans at Naples and the success of the German air attack against Bari which sank many of our supply ships.

"All these weaknesses have combined to contribute to our delay in Italy. The blame cannot be put on the Italian or the Mediterranean command alone; it stems back farther.

"It is a question of training and indoctrination of the strategy and policy of throwing out the dead hand of red tape.

"Better weapons than some of those employed in Italy are available in this country as a recent demonstration in Italy to the amazed officers of our units proved. Some of these weapons have been available for some time and some are not yet in real quantity production. But they are not in Italy and that is all that counts."

AQUINO'S MISSION ENDS; STATEMENT IS ISSUED

Special Envoy to Express Gratitude to Nippon Is Back In Manila by Plane

Domei

MANILA, May 8.—Completing his mission to convey the Philippine Republic's gratitude to Japan, Benigno S. Aquino, Speaker of the Philippine National Assembly, returned here by air this afternoon. On arrival here, Mr. Aquino handed to President Jose P. Laurel a magnificent old Japanese sword presented him by Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo.

Mr. Aquino who visited Manchoukuo after the completion of his mission to Japan arrived at 2:10 p.m. with his suite comprised of Jose Yulo, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Rafael Alunan, Minister of Agriculture and Natural Resources, and Camilo Osias, Vice-President of the Kalibapi.

Upon his return, Mr. Aquino made public the following statement:

"We went to Japan in order to express the profound sense of gratitude of the Government and people to Japan which granted independence to the Philippines. We believe that we have performed our mission of transmitting this sense of gratitude to Japan. Our visit to Japan was the occasion for us to see with our own eyes the supreme effort of Japan to carry through the war. That made us firmer in our resolution to cooperate with Japan to bring the war to a victorious conclusion."

FOE UNITS ISOLATED IN AREA OF IMPHAL FACE ANNIHILATION

Enemy's 4th Army Crops Doomed With Rainy Season Cutting Down Supplies by Air

By T. OKUBO

Of the Military Press Corps

INDIAN FRONT, May 5.—With the decrease of supplies by air due to the advent of the rainy season and with the four main supply routes controlled by the Japanese Forces, the enemy's 4th Army Corps, isolated in the Imphal Plains, is doomed to inevitable annihilation.

The 4th Army Corps which has been continuing resistance, is now facing a miserable plight, solely relying on supplies by air. With the Kohima Road connecting Imphal and Dimapur and the highway in the northern sector of Kohima seized by the Japanese, there is no means of connecting the Kohima Road with the railway traffic leading to central India. The Silchar Road connecting Imphal and Silchar over endless mountains, is unusable due to the destruction of suspension bridges by the Japanese Forces.

The Bishenpur-Tidim Road and the Shugant-Palel-Tidim Road are both controlled by Japanese Units which are advancing steadily toward the Imphal basin. With the four main roads in the Imphal basin seized by the Japanese, the only means of transportation are narrow paths across the Naga Hills. However, these paths are also closed to traffic now due to the heavy rains which preceded the rainy season.

Suffer From Gasoline Lack

The 4th Army Corps, thus isolated in the basin with every retreat seized by the Japanese, is now relying on supplies by air. The fact that the enemy is suffering from a shortage of gasoline was revealed by certain war prisoners who admitted that the enemy automobiles and light-armored cars were remaining inactive due to the lack of gasoline. Furthermore, the daily loss of aircraft laden with gasoline, some downed by the Japanese and others making forced landings, will no doubt further aggravate the acute shortage of gasoline.

This shortage of gasoline together with the recent decrease in airborne supplies as well as the approach of the rainy season, and the activities of the Japanese Air Force, have all greatly affected the 4th Army Corps. It has been revealed that the amount of supplies to the troops entrenched in the Imphal basin are only half the amount supplied during the Tidim campaign.

The enemy who schemed to exhaust the Japanese by means of a war of attrition, is now suffering from shortage of materials, due to the superior strategy of the Japanese who have skilfully forestalled all enemy maneuvers.

Enemy Is Frantic

Domei

X X BASE IN INDIA, May 7.—With the commencement of the positive fight for the annihilation of the enemy in the Burma area, not only the I.C.W. (Indian China Wing) whose main function is to keep the American air force in China supplied from India by way of air transport but also the enemy air units and transport plane corps which have been transporting supplies needed by the air-borne raiding units in North Burma have been pressed into the service of meeting the requirements of the forces which are threatened with annihilation in the Burma area.

From day to day tens of transport planes are engaged transporting to these forces supplies which are badly needed by them. There has been a notable increase in the number of planes used for the meeting of the requirements of these forces since April 19 when the structure enabling the Japanese Forces to make a thrust to the Imphal area was completed.

As soon as the enemy began to feel the strong pressure exerted by the Japanese Forces, it made up its mind on the defense of Imphal to the last. Then followed a phase of intense effort to retrieve its fortunes. As an emergency measure it assigned Douglas DC3 transport planes to get supplies and fresh troops to the forces which are defending Imphal. About 100 of these planes, with supplies and troops on board, were making daily trips to the beleaguered enemy in Imphal.

Our Naval Wild Eagles, participating in the air fight for the annihilation of the enemy in the Burma area, found time to attack these enemy air transport units and have since April 1 shot down or destroyed 50 enemy transport planes.

This is an achievement which has threatened seriously the enemy's whole transport system in these regions. Serious must be the effect of the loss of airmen, apart from that of planes and materials, upon the enemy which already is suffering from an acute shortage of aircraft personnel.

Attack Enemy Barracks

By S. NAKAJIMA

Of the Military Press Corps

FOREMOST INDIAN FRONT, May 6.—The smashing attacks of crack Japanese Units on Palel are being continued with fury. At dawn on May 1, Japanese Units surprised-attacked a group of enemy barracks in the Palel area and fought a violent battle with several hundred British troops. The Japanese succeeded in setting fire to 300 barracks there.

Meanwhile, another Japanese Unit blasted a bridge at Almolmayai, in the southern part of Palel, thus destroying the retreat route of the enemy who has been offering desperate resistance at a height southeast of Palel.

After smashing the persistent enemy resistance, another Japanese Unit advanced to the 3525 height, seven kilometers north of Palel, and occupied the position, thus presenting a direct menace to the enemy on the Palel-Imphal Road.

The Japanese attack on Palel has now entered its final phase, and the 600 enemy remnants have been thrown into deep confusion in face of the imminent fall of their stronghold.

Furious Attacks Launched

Domei

LISBON, May 7.—In its communique issued today, the headquarters of the anti-Axis forces in Southeast Asia admitted that the Japanese Forces yesterday launched a series of furious attacks on anti-Axis positions in the Kohima sector, according to a Kandy dispatch received here.

Imperial Donation Given to Sufferers Of Kobe Maru Wreck

Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress were graciously pleased to grant a gift of money from the Privy Purse to the Transportation and Communications Minister on Monday as relief fund for those killed and injured when the Kobe Maru of the Toa Kaiun company was shipwrecked off Shanghai on November 11 in 1942. The Imperial Donation was handed to the representative of the Ministry concerned by Imperial Household Minister Tsuneo Matsudaira at the Imperial Household Department at 11 a.m., Monday.

NIPPON UNITS BLAST 16 RABAUL RAIDERS

Furious Engagement Staged With Combined Bomber-Fighter Formation of Enemy

Special to the Nippon Times

RABAUL, May 8.—Japanese Units stationed here shot down seven enemy planes and damaged one in a furious engagement with a combined formation of about 120 anti-Axis bombers and fighters which tried to attack our position on May 1.

All the other raiders were repulsed. Damage on the Japanese side was negligible.

In the course of a furious combat on the morning of the same day, an enemy plane crashed at the mouth of Rabaul Bay, and the surviving members of the crew were left stranded in the water. A large anti-Axis seaplane tried to dash to the scene of the smash-up in an attempt to save the helpless airmen, but failed in the face of severe Japanese gunfire.

Meanwhile, realizing that it was too difficult to save their comrades, several anti-Axis escort fighter planes strafed the luckless airmen and killed them before fleeing.

8 Planes Blasted

Special to the Nippon Times

RABAUL, May 8.—Five enemy planes were shot down and three damaged when a formation of 78 anti-Axis bombers and fighters made an unsuccessful raid on our position here on May 2.

All the other enemy raiders were repulsed by the Japanese Units on the spot.

OUR UNITS CONTINUE DRIVE ON TENGFENG; TAKE CHUNGYOMIAO

Part of Foe's 85th Army Smashed; Chungking Calls General Tang to Account

By E. KOYAMA

Of the Military Press Corps

AT SOUTH OF TENGFENG, May 7.—The Japanese Units advancing westward toward Tengfeng, Honan Province, in pursuit of the enemy 85th Army, which was fleeing in confusion, surrounded and smashed a part of it in the neighborhood of Mamingshan, 13 kilometers west of Mihsien, in the early dawn of May 3. In this advance our forces had to clear mines placed by the enemy under the road at intervals of every kilometer or so.

Confused by the rapid chase, the enemy sent reinforcements to the firing line and also to the strong positions built on the height connecting Chungyomiao and Hsintien, about 3 kilometers northeast of Tengfeng, the 85th, the 9th and 3rd armies joining forces in their attempt at resistance. But on May 4 and 5, our forces smashed the enemy positions one by one with heavy artillery and advancing over the mine-laid area, finally entered one section of Chungyomiao at 7 p.m. on May 5 and completely occupied it the same evening.

At 10:20 a.m. on May 6, our forces advanced westward toward Tengfeng but found that every slope and farmhouse on both sides of the road were fortified. In their retreat the enemy destroyed all bridges but our units, nothing daunted, pushed straight into the enemy ranks.

Enemy Mopped Up

Domei

TSINGTAO, May 7.—In mopping up the remnants of the Chungking and Communist troops in Shantung Province in April the Japanese Forces obtained the following results (figures in parenthesis indicate the results gained in fighting Communist forces):

Number of engagements, 93(71); enemy strength encountered, 26,087-(16,626); enemy bodies found, 483-(281); prisoners taken, 39(22); principal spoils taken, 238(161) rifles, 1,820(908) rounds of rifle shots, 17-(13) pistols, 637(446) hand grenades, 34(16) bayonets, 3(3) horses, and considerable clothing, provision and such like.

The loss on our side was 15 dead.

To Try Tang

By O. AKATANI

Of the Military Press Corps

UNDISCLOSED BASE ON THE HONAN FRONT, May 6.—The Chungking Military Committee has decided to call General Tang En-po to account for his failure to defend the First War District against the offensive of the Japanese Army in whose grip he is now wandering aimlessly, a defeated General.

With Generals Hu Tsung-nan and Chen Cheng, Tang has been regarded as one of the three most efficient commanders of the Chungking army. Up to the commencement of the present offensive by the Japanese Army, Tang, as the Commander of the First War District, has been dreaming of staging a general counter-offensive against the Japanese Forces at the first chance.

However, on account of the glaring strategic failure he has committed, Tang is now destined to follow the same tragic course as that of General Chen Cheng who, due to his failure to defend the Sixth War District against the offensive of the Japanese Forces, was dismissed from the high military position he had occupied. Thus, out of the three ablest generals of the Chungking army, Hu Tsung-nan alone remains intact and the Chungking forces are now on the verge of collapse.

Italian Red to Moscow

Domei

MILAN, May 7.—The well-known Italian Communist Togliatti, whom Marshal Pietro Badoglio had appointed Minister without Portfolio, has been sent to Moscow, reports an anti-Axis radio station in Southern Italy. It further added that five Communists who are likewise members of the Badoglio Cabinet have formed a Control Committee whose task is to control the activity of the Badoglio regime.

Press Comments

Monday, May 8

LONG-TERM WAR AND ENEMY'S ATROCIOUS FIGHTING METHODS

MAINICHI—U.S. Government authorities have at every opportunity been sounding warnings against optimistic theories to the effect that the war would be a short-term affair. Recently, the organs of public opinion pointed out that a great difficulty was lying ahead in the war which would be a long-term struggle, thus trying to dampen the popular minds. What embarrasses the U.S. Government authorities is that from the very outset the American people have been desiring a short-term war, and that they are likely to get tired if it is prolonged. The lowering of the American armaments production level at the time of Badoglio's surrender was attributed to the fact that the wishful thinking of the American people, for a short-term war, was moving too strongly. With the Presidential election of autumn impending, it is considered, especially for Roosevelt, a difficult political measure how to coax the American people into the belief that their war hopes are being fulfilled.

On the other hand, Japan has always been ready to face a long-term war. From a single glance at the fighting strength of the enemy and at the wide war front extending from Greater East Asia to the Pacific and Indian Oceans, it was clear that this war was by necessity destined to be a long-term affair. Only by fighting a long-term war is it possible to destroy the aggressive power of America and Britain, who are the enemies of Japan, the enemies of East Asia, the enemies of mankind. Our overwhelming strength throughout is implied in our adoption of long-term war strategies in the face of the enemy's short-term war desires.

The enemy, while warning his people that "there is no hope of consummating the war against Japan within a short period," on the other hand is earnestly and obstinately pushing his strategical preparations for his arrogant plan to "eradicate Japan." He does not choose means to attain this atrocious war aim. At present, U.S. Secretary of War Stimson, for instance, is indulging in such utterances as "to conclude the war, it does not matter what is being done." In particular the blind bombings with which the Anglo-American air forces are showering Germany in an attempt to hit the people at the home front are telling a clear story of the enemy's fighting methods which are outrageous to the extreme and even beyond the Devil's imagination.

The war as conducted by the Anglo-Americans is nothing short of massacre, but there is nothing to be surprised about: this is the true nature of the Anglo-Saxons. During several centuries they have wilfully and cold-bloodedly been committing atrocities not inferior to their present actions, in order to aggrandize their aggressive power. The British suppression of India; the indiscriminate bombing of Germany by the Anglo-American air forces; the sinkings and bombings of Axis hospital ships; they all are manifestations of the Anglo-Saxon racial character which is permeated with atrociousness.

Therefore, it would be a gross mistake to imagine that the bombings of Germany by the Anglo-American air forces and the other aspects of their inhuman fighting methods are peculiar phenomena confined to the European war situation. The enemy is pushing ahead with his preparations to eradicate Japan with even more atrocious fighting methods. The enemy war leaders don't hesitate to boast that without any compromise they would bring about the unconditional surrender of Japan. In East Asia, the enemy is probably intending to employ his planned atrocious war tactics even more freely and more rigorously. We believe, of course, that the majority of our people are fully aware of the enemy's intentions, but even should there be any person entertaining any doubt about this point, this would only be foolishness itself. In order to protect Japan and the Japanese people from the devilish hands of the enemy, and to accomplish the re-birth and construction of Greater East Asia, there is absolutely no other method than by overcoming whatever sufferings to destroy completely the aggressive power of the Anglo-Americans. It cannot be denied that a long-term war will cause all kinds of difficulties in the life of our people. But only by fighting through this long-term war and destroying the enemy, can a new rise of Japan and the Japanese people be brought about. This war, for our people, is indeed a decisive war for all or nothing. This plain truth we must never lose sight of even for a single moment.

DEVELOPMENT OF OFFENSIVE AGAINST CHUNGKING

ASAHI—The new continental operations which were started in the Honan plains have enabled the Japanese troops in 20 days since they started their attacks, to reduce Chengchow, Hsuchang, and Szeshui, important strategic points of the enemy on the Peking-Hankow and Lunghai railways forming their advance bases in their First War Zone. Subsequently, the Japanese Forces have occupied Linhai, Shenhsien, Yuhsien, and Hiangcheng, the enemy's second-line positions, thus throwing General Tang En-po's army, the crack force of the enemy, into great confusion. Thus, the enemy's First War Zone is about to collapse.

As a result of these Japanese successes, the enemy's attempts to stage a June offensive with the recapture of North China, as the objective of part of the joint U.S.-Chiang strategies, and to advance their bases to air raid Japan, have been frustrated.

However, we must pay due attention to the enemy's move to strengthen the collaboration between the Kuomintang and the Chinese Communist Party. This characterizes the ulterior motives of the enemy to develop a U.S.-Chiang counter-offensive. Collaboration between the Chungking Kuomintang and the Chinese Communist Party has been brought about by forced mediation made by America, and Chungking, which is under the perfect control of the United States, has been compelled, willy-nilly, to blindly follow the latter's dictates.

It is natural that the Chinese Communist Party, taking advantage of this situation, should try to achieve a phenomenal strengthening of its influence. Particularly must we be on strict guard against the infiltration in North China of the Chinese Communists' underground operations. Enforcement of countermeasures to face this situation is an urgent necessity.

Unless Chungking reconsiders and corrects its errors, no happiness for the Chinese masses is possible. Chungking's existence means the prolongation of the sufferings of the Chinese masses.

It is the anti-Japanese faction of Chungking, indeed, which is trying to bind up their own nation in iron chains by re-introducing the influence of the century-old enemy, the Anglo-Americans, which we have fortunately expelled. The blow, both visible and invisible, which the present Japanese Honan operations will give to Chungking, will never be slight. Along with the military operations against Chungking, we must develop a powerful political and ideological offensive.

Our policy toward China is considered to have received its finishing touches by the conclusion of the Sino-Japanese Alliance Pact last year. Looking at the developments made by the National Government of Nanking during the past one year all would concede that China has effectively nourished the spirit of sovereign independence and has further been stressing cooperation in the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia. The basis of our foreign policy is to enable all nations to enjoy their proper places under the sun. To see that China perfects its independence and makes joint efforts for the realization of the five principles of the Greater East Asiatic Joint Declaration, is all that is expected of the Republic of China. Therefore, the National Government's strengthening of the wartime economic structure on the basis of sovereign independence is solely for the Republic of China to assume its proper place.

In the course of a speech made at Shanghai, our Ambassador to Nanking, Masayuki Tani, explained that it was a mistake to believe that Japan's new policy toward China is intended to leave all and everything to China alone. The Ambassador added that by now the military circles, Government officials and civilians of the two countries have come to recognize clearly the vital importance of mutual trust and smooth cooperation for the full prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia. Each side must be frank and obliging and must cooperate in mutual trust and sincerity. This positive cooperation of Japan and China should be considered the most powerful weapon against the Chungking regime.

ARGENTINA CLOSES OFFICE

Vacates Legation in Costa Rica and Recalls Envoy

Special

STOCKHOLM, May 7.—The Argentine Government has ordered the closure of the Argentine Legation and Consulate in Costa Rica, according to a British news service report from San Jose, Costa Rica.

Argentine envoy Federico Rœmonda Migram was ordered to return to Argentina immediately because Costa Rica had refused to recognize the Argentine Government, the report added.

BUCHAREST DOWNS 10 YANK ATTACKERS

15 Raiders Destroyed in Abortive Raid on German Convoys Off Norway

Special

BERLIN, May 7.—More than 10 four-engined enemy bombers were shot down by German fighters alone when a strong formation of American bombers raided Bucharest today, according to incomplete reports received so far.

The raiders were intercepted by German and Rumanian fighters over Southern Rumania and engaged in violent aerial combats. Enemy bombs which were dropped at random over Bucharest landed in the residential quarters in particular.

Meanwhile, it has been learned that the number of eight enemy planes shot down according to yesterday's report during an enemy attack on German convoys off the Norwegian coast has increased to 11 definitely downed and another four probably downed.

Denies U.S. Communique

Domei

LISBON, May 7.—German military circles denied the statement of the headquarters of the American air force that accurate bombings from high altitudes were made today on Berlin, Muenster and Osnaburgh by 1,000 four-engined bombers accompanied by fighter planes of the same number of the American 9th Air Corps, and said that the enemy raids were blind bombings.

In these raids, eight American bombers and five fighters failed to return, according to the American air corps' communique issued this evening.

The Royal Air Force, meanwhile, carried out bombing raids on railway junctions and arsenals in various French cities, while a formation of Liberator planes and "Flying Fortresses" of the American air force based in the Italian mainland escorted by Lightning and Mustang planes today bombed Belgrade, capital of Rumania.

Raps Enemy Bombings

Domei

MANILA, May 5.—"There is a method to Anglo-American air terrorism," the Tribune said this morning in describing the indiscriminate anti-Axis bombings "as not mere blind bombings but a methodical, systematic, well-planned scheme of terrorism and vandalism."

"It is not only because of the murder of defenseless innocent non-combatants that we abhor such war methods. It is the sinister plan of deliberately obliterating the symbol of spiritual life of the non-Anglo-Saxon races," the Tribune added.

Recalling anti-Axis raids on France, Switzerland as well as Balkan countries, the Tribune bluntly stated, "In addition to the loss of human lives, there are also material losses for cultural works, citing as examples, the destruction of the Cathedral of the Sacred Heart and the famous Rouen Cathedral in France, and numerous cases of violation of Swiss and Swedish neutrality as well as wanton destruction of countries, hospitals, churches, orphanages and maternity wards' in Balkan cities."

Asserting that it is not difficult to discover the real intention behind the anti-Axis scheme, the Tribune declared that "their objective lies in laying the foundation of a New World—Anglo-American world—through the destruction of all old-world traditions."

Fuehrer's Headquarters

May 7

In the Sebastopol area, the enemy continued his attacks supported by very strong artillery and battleplane formations particularly in the northern sector. All attacks, however, were frustrated in the fluctuating battle and local breaches were sealed off. Over the Crimea, the Luftwaffe again downed 34 Soviet planes.

North of Jassy, east of Polosk and south of Pleskau, minor Soviet attacks remained ineffective. The Soviets lost 140 planes on the Eastern Front between May 4 and 6.

In the Nettuno landing head, several strong enemy attacks collapsed in the concentrated defense fire or in hand-to-hand battle.

In the campaign against the Communist bands in the Balkans during April, the enemy lost 11,280 dead, 3,871 prisoners and numerous deserters.

American bombers again carried out a raid against several localities in Rumania yesterday. Particularly in the city area of Kronstadt, damage was caused to buildings and casualties suffered by the people. Some 32 enemy bombers mostly four-engined were downed and Rumanian fighters particularly excelled in these fights.

Escort vessels of the German naval command, naval A.A.-defense and naval artillery destroyed in defense against enemy air raids on own convoys 15 bombers and torpedo-carrying planes off the Norwegian and Dutch coasts as well as over the Black Sea.

British planes attacked the Spanish steamer, Christina, sailing in the service of the Red Cross off the Southern French coast and losses occurred among the crew. A commissioner of the International Red Cross was wounded.

Five enemy planes were downed over the occupied western zones yesterday.

Last night some British planes bombed Western and Southwestern Germany.

Reich Ready to Deal Death Blow To Any Enemy Invasion Attempt

Mighty Fortifications From Narvik to Pyrenees From French Coast to Balkans Await to Crush Foe, Say Nippon Scribes in Europe

The much-publicized formation of the second front on the European continent by the Anglo-American forces, which will have a decisive influence on the outcome of the European War, is believed to be imminent. Taking into consideration various elements such as technical preparations, the progress of the German-Soviet War on the Eastern Front, the political situation within the Anglo-American camp, the approach of favorable weather conditions and various statements issued by the anti-Axis leaders hinting at the approach of the invasion, there is every indication that the second front will be established within the month of May.

Needless to say, Germany is fully prepared to meet the invasion and, through the medium of the press and various magazines, Germany is thoroughly acquainting the people with the situation concerning the imminent invasion of the European continent.

In view of this situation, the Berlin office of the Mainichi Shimbun recently brought together its correspondents in Europe and held a discussion on this particular subject as follows:

Zurich (Junshiro Wakayama)

Military experts say that the formation of the Anglo-American invasion forces and their technical preparations have already been completed, and that this is the main reason why both the anti-Axis and Axis Powers point to the approach of the invasion during the month of May. Another reason is based on the fact that the anti-Axis aerial warfare against Germany will reach its climax within the next two or three weeks. In other words, the United States and Britain believe that the command of the air over the European front, which is a vital prerequisite to the formation of a second front, can be secured during this period.

Lisbon (Jungo Sakura):

May Seen Timely

The assumption that an invasion will be undertaken within the month of May is based on the following facts: firstly, due to the melting snow in the Pripet swamp area, which is the shortest line of approach to Germany, large-scale operations cannot be carried out on the Eastern Front before May. Consequently, it will be utterly impossible to attack Germany simultaneously from the east and west before this time. Secondly, in view of the present limitation of the American troop transporting capacity, the United States will be unable to assemble the required number of troops in England before May. Thirdly, weather conditions over sea and land is unsuitable for large-scale landing operations before May.

Stockholm (Eiichi Kogo):

I do not possibly believe that the second front can be established during the month of May. Of course, there is no doubt that it will be established sooner or later, but I do not think it is possible for the time being. In a nutshell, it can be said that the anti-Axis Powers have not completed their preparations as can be seen in the lack of decision on the part of the Anglo-American commanders. We cannot, of course, take the enemy's information at its face value, but it is said that 500,000 British troops (first line troops only) and 400,000 to 500,000 American soldiers are now in Britain.

Numerically, it may be possible to invade the continent with this strength but they cannot use all of these troops because of the necessity of defending their homeland. If the anti-Axis Powers should attempt such a strategy, Germany may land para-troops on the British Isles. Military experts of the anti-Axis Powers unanimously agree that 750,000 first-line troops and 250,000 reserves are absolutely indispensable for the invasion.

Barges Said Insufficient

Another factor indicating that the second front will not be carried out in May is that the Anglo-American forces have not yet constructed sufficient landing-barges. Although, it has been reported that 60,000 will be built by this summer, information available to date reveals that by the end of March only 25,000 had been constructed.

Berlin (Kato):

If the anti-Axis invasion of the European continent should fail to materialize in May, when do you think it will be established?

Lisbon (Sakura):

Since the element of surprise is important in landing operations, various hints from enemy sources that it will be established during May may be the mere blind to throw Germany off its guard. When all rumors cease to circulate that is the time when it is the most dangerous. It is possible that the United States and Britain may wait until the situation on the Eastern Front becomes a little clearer.

At present, the United States and Britain are focussing their attention on the war situation around the Carpathians. Should this war front come to a deadlock, anti-Axis Powers have no alternative other than to depend on a Soviet offensive from the Pripet swamp area. Viewed in this light, there is every possibility that the anti-Axis Powers will attempt a landing either in June or July.

If an isolationist of the Republican Party should come into power as the result of the American Presidential election, it is feared that the attention of the American public will be focussed on the war against Japan. Inasmuch as Britain is aware of this possibility, there is every indication to believe that Britain will attempt to induce the United States into attempting an invasion before the Presidential election in November.

Fear Soviet Influence

Zurich (Junshiro Wakayama):

Neutral countries opine that even if the anti-Axis Powers should gain absolute control of the air over Europe, it would be dangerous for them to attempt a landing operation. Therefore, it is very problematical whether they will attempt an invasion in defiance of such danger. Moreover, militarily and politically speaking, there is no necessity for them to rush headlong into an attempt to land in Europe.

On the other hand, there is a general opinion that unless the second front is not established soon, Soviet influence in Europe would considerably increase.

Certain quarters here are of the opinion that the United States, which has no confidence whatsoever over the success of a second front, will not attempt a landing before the Presidential election.

Berlin (Kenkichi Oshima):

In regard to the opinion that the second front will be launched in May, there are two different views in Germany. Politically, the opportunity cannot be said to be ripe but militarily, the enemy preparations seen to indicate the imminent approach of the invasion.

Under these circumstances, it is generally believed that the anti-Axis Powers will be forced to make further preparations through the rumored second Big-Three Conference among Stalin, Churchill and Roosevelt. If this should be the case, they will be unable to establish the second front in May even though they have completed all military preparations.

Berlin (Kato):

The next question is the relation of the Eastern Front to the second front. What are your views on the relations between the two?

Stockholm (Kogo):

Seek Bloodless Invasion

The true intention of the United States and Britain is to let the Soviet Union and Germany fight until both are exhausted and then establish a bloodless second front. However, contrary to their hopes, Germany still continues to fight vigorously. Under these circumstances, anti-Axis Powers are now forced to form the second front.

Budapest (Yenomoto):

The anti-Axis scheme to force Germany to use as much of their reserves as possible on the Eastern Front was given a nasty blow by the new German strategy employed against the Soviets.

The Soviet army's offensive since last winter has been carried out independently of the Anglo-American forces and as it appears that the Soviets are intending to continue a strategy of their own, the United States and Britain, for political reasons, are making hurried preparations to form the second front. The United States and Britain apparently are anxious to secure a foothold in the Balkans in order that they may have a voice against the Soviet Union. A strong view prevails that the Soviet Army may attempt a landing on the Black Sea coast at about the same time as the Anglo-American forces' Balkan operation, indicating a difference of views between the Anglo-American Powers and the Soviet Union.

Berlin (Kato):

If the anti-Axis nations intend to stage a large-scale decisive battle, using large forces, they will not only have to assemble ships and troops but also tighten the internal structure of the anti-Axis camp as well as the home front. I should like to hear your views regarding the enemies' political preparations.

Zurich (Wakayama):

The greatest issue in political preparations is to conclude an agreement with the Soviet Union regarding the post-war disposal of Europe. United States Undersecretary of State Edward R. Stettinius' recent visit to London is believed to have been made in preparation of the anti-Axis invasion of Europe.

Moscow Ignores Charter

Lisbon (Sakura):

The most important of the political maneuvers carried out by the Anglo-American Powers is the issue concerning the Soviet Union. If the second front is established, the question of Soviet power will become a grave problem confronting the anti-Axis nations. I think that the United States and Britain will make maximum concessions to the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union, says the Daily Mail, in utter disregard of the Atlantic Charter, is now insisting on the unconditional amalgamation of the three Baltic countries, Eastern Poland, part of Finland, Bessarabia, and northern Bukovina as well as the Sovietization of northern Iran. This opinion is rapidly gaining ground in Britain lately. And toward Germany's allies, the Soviet Union is vigorously making advances with intimidation and sugar-coated words.

The ignoring of the refugee regimes of Jugoslavia and Greece by the anti-Axis Powers must have been made with sinister designs of joining forces with the guerrilla war leaders of these nations. They are also placing more importance on the guerrilla elements remaining in France rather than on the de Gaulle puppet regime. Roosevelt is reported to have said, "The future French regime will be settled between General Eisenhower and her actual guerrilla leaders."

Meanwhile, anti-Axis attempts to create disturbances in France, Belgium and the Netherlands continue unabated. The United States and Britain are fully aware that they cannot coerce Germany into submission by political intrigues, but nevertheless, they are still continuing their political machinations against Germany. In this connection, it is interesting to note that Jacobs, Moscow correspondent of the Daily Express, in course of talks with Moorhead, a military commentator of the same paper, stressed that Germany will fight out the war to the end.

(To Be Concluded)

CHUNGKING LOSING BY RELYING ON U.S.

Perfunctory American Aid and Half-Hearted Cooperation Anger Chinese Generals

By K. SEKIHARA, O. AKATANI And D. UNNO
Of the Military Press Corps

AT X X ON HONAN FRONT, May 6.—Chungking military leaders are losing their battles by their over-reliance on the United States.

The United States had entertained great expectations from the attempt to recapture North China by Chungking forces under the command of General Tang En-po of the First War Zone, and sent advisers to the Special Training Squad of the Military Council which was established at Linju in Honan Province with the purpose of conducting guerilla warfare in North China. And those Chinese, who received American training are trying to prevent the defeat of Chinese generals including General Chen Wen-hsin of the Hantang Army, following the opening of Japanese operations in Honan.

Prior to the opening of the recent Japanese campaign, the United States appeared to be fairly enthusiastic about assisting the Chungking army, dispatching military experts frequently and increasing bombers for western bases such as Nancheng, Lanchow, Lushih and others. However, after the opening of the Japanese operations, the United States' assistance has virtually ended and Tang En-po is greatly worried concerning the situation.

After repeated requests from General Wu Shao-ku, Commander of the 85th army, American aircraft, on April 28, attempted to blow up the Yellow River railway-bridge but failed. Again on May 3 when American planes raided Yuhsien, two P-40's were shot down by Japanese anti-aircraft guns. The fall of Hsuchang in Honan Province was chiefly caused by Tang En-po's over-reliance on assistance from the American air force although his own strategy was also faulty.

Cooperation from the American army is perfunctory. It is true that the United States still entertains the obstinate intention of bombing Japan but this does not mean collaboration with the Chungking forces as the Americans are attempting to fight at the cost of Chungking.

It is reported that the training of senior officers through the formation of 30 divisions with American equipment, which was started last autumn, will be completed in May. However, this plan would not be realized in time for the present operations. Thus it is presumed certain that along with the progress of of Japanese operations, dissatisfaction over the United States will increase among Chinese generals in the First and Eighth War Zones, who do not trust the Americans.

Moscow Rebuffs Eden; Plea for Postponement Of 2nd Front Rejected

Domei

MADRID, May 7.—The conjecture by various journals, the world over, that British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden had been in Moscow during his recent "holiday" was emphatically confirmed by the British Consul at Barcelona, who stated that Eden had spent two days at Kremlin in order to obtain Premier Josef Stalin's consent to another postponement of the second front attempt. Premier Stalin is reported to have not only categorically rejected the Anglo-American request, but in contrast to the previous Soviet demand for an invasion of West Europe, demanded that simultaneous landings be made on the Channel coast and in the Mediterranean area.

AXIS FIRMLY HOLDS SEBASTOPOL FRONT

Terrific Soviet Thrust Successfully Stemmed by Reich-Rumanian Defenders

Special

BERLIN, May 7.—The third defensive battle of Sebastopol which began on May 5 resulted in a full success for the German and Rumanian troops, reports Colonel Ernst von Hammer, describing the situation on the eastern front.

Attempting once more to break through the northern and northeastern forefield-positions, the Soviets threw into the battle an extraordinarily strong infantry and artillery force as well as numerous battleplanes in order to tear a gap in the German lines. However, they were met by particularly strong German and Rumanian counter-attacks, in the course of which, mixed German and Rumanian fighting groups not only threw back the attackers with heavy losses but, moreover, ironed out the dent achieved by the Soviets the day before, the correspondent writes.

He pointed out that the Soviets lost altogether 17 tanks in this fighting, while German and Rumanian fighter formations attacked the enemy battleplanes with telling effect and shot down in fierce aerial combats no less than 34 Soviet machines, while another nine "stormoviks" were downed by ground fire.

At dusk, the German and Rumanian positions were still firmly in the hands of the defenders, apart from a few insignificant dents.

Turning to the fight in the southern Ukraine, the correspondent reports that a German force launching a strong thrust into the Dniester bend near Grigoriupol considerably improved its positions. North of Jassy, the Soviets stormed German and Rumanian wing positions, but were thrown back in embittered fighting.

The Soviet break-through attempt on both sides of the middle Sereth has, meanwhile, been foiled completely. The Soviets are now regrouping their decimated formations and bringing up reserves from the rear.

At the same time, in the forefield of the Carpathian mountains, weak Soviet attacks were smashed by German and Hungarian batteries. Major operations in the central and northern sector were rendered impossible by the muddy ground while air activity was impeded by dense clouds.

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U.S. LONG COVETED DENMARK'S COLONY

Fortifying Greenland Means Realization of Dream to Seize It, Danish Editor Avers

Special

BERLIN, May 7.—The United States has had designs on Greenland for several decades and the building of American fortifications there means the realization of the American dreams of seizing Denmark's last colony, Helge Bangsted, editor of the Copenhagen newspaper, Faederlandet, said today, according to a Copenhagen dispatch. Mr. Bangsted has participated in several expeditions to Greenland, including that conducted by Knud Rasmussen.

The Danish editor pointed out that Robert E. Peary, American explorer and alleged discoverer of the north pole, declared at a meeting of the Explorers' Club in New York in 1912 that "stranger things have happened than to turn Greenland, if in our hands, into an important air and naval base for the United States." The editor said that American experts began to interest themselves seriously in Greenland at the end of the twenties and the beginning of the thirties. He said that they were interested in Greenland for its value in controlling the North Atlantic.

The editor declared that a series of aerial expeditions was started and that they were entrusted with considerably important meteorological tasks. The editor stressed that he had noticed this dangerous American move and that he had talked to the American minister to Copenhagen about it and Peary's earlier remarks. The American, however, disregarded Mr. Bangsted's warning.

Mr. Bangsted said that what Peary had foreseen had now happened and that the hand of American imperialism now had made full use of the way prepared for by American airmen and meteorologists.

U.S. LOSERS IN LEND-LEASE

Senator Ellender Demands Reciprocity From Britain

Special

LISBON, May 7.—The demand that the United States determine its policy now for the final Lend-Lease settlements was made yesterday by Senator Allen J. Ellender, Democrat from Louisiana, according to a Washington dispatch.

The Associated Press report quoted Ellender as expressing concern about the Senate Appropriations Committee's report which showed that the United States had extended almost $22,000,000,000 in Lend-Lease goods and services while receiving only slightly more than $2,000,000,000 in reverse lend-lease up to March 15 this year.

44,753 Yanks Lost

Domei

LISBON, May 6.—Regarding casualties sustained by the United States navy and the marine corps detailed to coastal defense, the U.S. Department of Navy disclosed today that of the 44,753 casualties, 19,116 were killed, 12,067 wounded, 9,117 missing and 4,453 taken prisoners, according to a Washington dispatch.

Chilean Envoy Resigns

Domei

LISBON, May 7.—Rodolfo Michels, Chilean Ambassador to the United States, is reported to have resigned suddenly following the mysterious death of the Chilean delegate to the anti-Axis international labor council along with the Egyptian delegate and have departed for home.

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KASON DAY HAILED BY BURMESE ENVOY

Dr. Thein Maung Broadcasts To People in Burma on Buddhist Festival

On the occasion of the Full Moon Day of Kason on May 6, Dr. Thein Maung, Burmese Ambassador to Japan, in a broadcast address to the people of Burma, related his impressions when at Numazu presenting a Silver Image of Buddha brought from the Shwedagon Pagoda to the Japan Buddhist Association.

Ambassador Thein Maung's speech follows:

I am indebted to the officials of the Japan Broadcasting Corporation for the privilege given to me to broadcast on every Full Moon Day. But owing to our absence from Tokyo on the Full Moon Day of Tagu it was not possible for me to broadcast on that occasion. On the Full Moon Day of Tagu I was away at Numazu with all the members of the Burmese Embassy to present a Silver Image of Buddha brought from the Shwedagon Pagoda to the Japan Buddhist Association.

The said Image is intended to be kept in the Monastery to be established under the auspices of the above Association for the worship of the Nippon Buddhists. On arrival at the Numazu Railway Station we were accorded a warm welcome by Priest Yuki and other Buddhist members of the laity. From the Numazu Station to the Buddhist Monastery the citizens of Numazu both young and old including pupils of the National Schools lined both sides of the road and welcomed us.

The Birthday of Lord Buddha is regarded as falling on April 8 in Japan. For the present year Lord Buddha's Birthday coincides with the first waning of Tagu. On that day at 2 p.m. celebrations were held for the anniversary of the birthday of Lord Buddha and the presentation ceremony of the Silver Image of Lord Buddha also took place at the same time.

Many distinguished people were present, including General Ono, Lieutenant-General Shimamoto and leading Japanese Buddhist elders and numerous visitors from the neighborhood of Numazu. Japanese Buddhist Priests recited their prayers at the ceremonies and after them the members of the Burmese Embassy went through their religious rites according to Burmese Buddhist customs and shared the merits gained thereby calling three times upon all beings in the Universe. May all our friends living in far-off Burma accept the uplift derived therefrom by calling "Sadhu, Sadhu, Sadhu."

After the ceremonies, I made a short speech touching on points for the strengthening of the alliance between Japan and Burma and remarking that the Silver Image presented on that day was brought specially from Burma 6,000 miles away. I also emphasized that it was the belief of the Burmese people that with the cooperation and guidance of the Japanese Forces, there would surely be victory for us in the War of Greater East Asia.

Most Auspicious Day

Today, the Full Moon of Kason, is the most auspicious day to all Buddhists. From Lord Buddha Dipinkara to Lord Buddha Kassarpa, obtaining divine prophecies from 24 Buddhas and in successive existences fulfilling all the necessary perfections and beginning from the Emperor Maha Thamada and including 334,569 Emperors—the last Emperor named Soddhodhana having had a son, Prince Siddharttha who was born on the Full Moon Day of Kason in the Garden of Lumbini, south of Nepal, India. At the age of 29 Prince Siddharttha became a "Rahan." After 6 years of intense self-mortification on the Full Moon Day of Kason at Buddha-Gaya in Benares, Prince Siddharttha attained Omniscience (Buddhahood) under the Bo Tree. And also on the Full Moon Day of Kason Lord Buddha attained Pari-Nibbhana (Demise) in Kusinagara in Kasi, India.

The Full Moon Day of Kason is to all Buddhists a Day of Auspicious Significance for three considerations:

First—it was on this Day that Lord Buddha was born,

Second—it was on this Day that Lord Buddha attained Omniscience; and

Third—it was on this Day that Lord Buddha attained Maha Pari-Nibbhana (Demise).

Commentators of Burmese literature interpret the meaning of the month of Kason as having come from the word "Kit" meaning "Kachanti" to be cut off from water, i.e., in this month the heat is so great that many parts of the earth are bereft of water.

Thabye Decorations Offered

Although Kason is a very hot month in Burma it is about the end of the severe winter in Japan. The seasonal flower in Kason in Burma is the "Saga" flower. The twigs of thabye sprout in profusion during this month. Therefore the Full Moon of the Kason Festival is celebrated in Burma by offering vases containing thabye twigs, thabye leaves and thabye flowers to Lord Buddha. Minister Letwethondara of the Bodawpaya period in Burmese history, an erudite scholar of his day, after his fall from office and while in the depth of low spirits found comfort and solace by the power and beauty of the famous song "Mezataunpchay" which he composed during his months of exile.

In times of peace my memory hearkens back to the Kason Festivals held in towns and villages in Burma and the lavish feasting of the people. During wartime I believe people in Burma will hold the Kason celebration to the best of their ability though it may not come up to the degree at which they were held before

Although Kason is a very hot month in Burma, in Japan it is only slightly less cold than the winter as Spring has not yet set in though the weather is comfortable. The cherry trees are in full bloom and offer a most pleasing sight.

It is very encouraging to find that young and old in Japan are exerting all efforts in the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia. Schools have been converted into factories and factories into arsenals. Students of Middle and High Schools are taking part in production efforts in factories heart and soul. Vacant plots in the vicinity of residential quarters are covered with vegetables to realize food self-sufficiency. According to the "no vacant land policy" in force at present every inch of ground in our Embassy compound has been utilized for the cultivation of vegetables by the members of the Embassy.

So much will suffice for today. All the friends in Burma have overcome the difficulties of the old year 1305 and in the New Year 1306 it is my devout wish that they may in a similar way overcome all dangers and difficulties so that all of them may be blessed with the realization of "mens sana in corpore sano" (a sound mind in a sound body).

Nippon Army Repairs Railway Spanning Yellow River In Face of Enemy Gun-Fire

By K. FUJITA and T. OGAWA
Of the Military Press Corps

YELLOW RIVER SHORE, May 7.—The speedy repairing of the railway spanning the Yellow River in a little more than three months, under heavy enemy fire and adverse weather conditions, made possible the Japanese occupation of Chengchow, stronghold of Chungking's First War Zone.

In 1938, the Chungking forces cut open the Yellow River embankment and also completely destroyed the Peking-Hankow Railway bridge over the river. Twice our forces repaired the bridge but each time it was carried away by floods. The real repairing of the bridge was thus begun in earnest at the beginning of this year but natural obstacles were far greater than anticipated and the work made very slow progress.

The river became a torrent and carried away the repairing materials while the enemy's mountain guns rained shots on our engineering corps, 36 rounds on an average being fired daily. Pile driving work was made difficult because of the accumulation of about 50 meters of loess.

Despite all the these difficulties and hardships, the repairing of the bridge was completed on March 10, far ahead of the expected time. The speed of the work is unprecedented as in a short priod of three months the long bridge of more than three kilometers, the longest in East Asia, was completely repaired.

On March 21, the opening ceremony was held and the units which undertook the repair were commended by the Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Forces in North China.

GERMAN ARTIST HOLDING OIL PAINTING EXHIBITION

Works by Lamartine Show Portraits of Hitler, Wang Ching-Wei, Matsuoka

An exhibition of 100 oil paintings and drawings by Gert Lamartine, a sound representative of modern German art who has earned the praise of German Ambassador H. G. Stahmer here, is now being held at the Japan-Germany Cultural Institute at No. 4, Sanbancho, Kojimachi-ku. It was opened on May 5 and will be closed on May 12.

The selection includes many portraits, notably those of Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler, President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government of China, and Yosuke Matsuoka, former Foreign Minister.

Another feature of the exhibition is the numerous landscape paintings and sketches of Japanese scenery, including a temple garden in the rain in Kyoto, a village by Lake Shoji, pines under snow, an evening over the sea, and sulphur springs at Yumoto.

CHINESE JOURNALISTS HERE

Kuo and Hu Arrive in Capital to Inspect Wartime Conditions

Kuo Hsiu-feng, and Hu Liu-chou, president and vice-president of the Central Press Service of China respectively arrived at Tokyo Station at 7:51 p.m. on Sunday on the mission to inspect wartime Japan. On the way to the capital, they paid their respects at the Grand Shrines of Ise.

On Monday, they paid courtesy calls on the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry, Foreign Office, Board of Information, the Army and the Navy Press Sections and the Press Association.

EXPERTS TO STUDY LAWS FOR EMERGENCY SET-UP

Nine Authorities on the Constitution Selected for Special Commission

The Japan Society for the Advancement of Science has decided to conduct a study of the laws governing the emergency structure of the State, by mobilizing authorities on the Japanese Constitution to form a special commission.

The Constitution provides various regulations for emergency situations, but respecting their interpretations legally and politically, there are yet many points which are not clear. As the importance of the emergency structure of the state has been greatly increased due to the current war, the Society has decided to undertake the proposed study. Under the present plan, the study will be made in two years, after which meetings will be held to discuss the results.

The special commission is to have not more than 15 members, and so far the following nine persons have been selected: Takeki Osatake, Tokyo Imperial University; Asao Otaka, Keijo Imperial University; Matasuke Kawamura, Kyushu Imperial University; Kaku Kuroda, Kyoto Imperial University; Shiro Kiyomiya, Tohoku Imperial University; Shutaro Matsuoka, Keijo Imperial University; Toshiyoshi Miyazawa, Tokyo Imperial University; Eiichi Moriyama, director of the Legislative Bureau, and Tokujiro Kanamori, former director of Legislative Bureau.

CREATION OF AIR FORCE CELEBRATED IN MANCHOU

Labor Service Corps, Fire Brigades Presented Gifts for Building Airfields

Special

HSINKING, May 7.—The annual service commemorating the creation of the Manchoukuo army air force was elaborately observed here yesterday morning attended by Lieutenant-General Tsurukichi Manai, Manchoukuo Vice Minister of Military Affairs, and a large number of other high officers of the Manchoukuo army as well as representatives of civilian quarters.

In the course of the ceremony, letters of appreciation and monetary gifts presented by Lieutenant-General Manai were awarded to the Patriotic Labor Service Corps of the Concordia Society, Road Protection Corps and the Fire Brigades, which assisted in building the airfields.

The highlight of the function was a special flight demonstration conducted by crack pilots of the Manchoukuo army air force.

PUBLIC ALLOWED TO VISIT DJOENG KOELON JUNGLES

Java Lifts Ban as Plans Made To Turn Peninsula Into Agricultural Area

Domei

DJAKARTA, May 8.—With the purpose of developing the jungle-covered Djoeng Koelon Peninsula into an agricultural area as well as for defense purposes the ban on public access to the Peninsula has been lifted.

Rhinoceros, tigers, panthers, buffaloes, wild boars and other wild animals roam in the jungles of the peninsula which forms the western tip of Java. To protect the rare species of these animals, especially rhinoceros, hunting and other activities likely to disturb their life have been prohibited and the authorities will continue to protect other zoological curiosities by strictly banning random hunting. A tiger and panther hunt will precede the emigration, however, of settlers to this peninsula.

The lifting of the ban on access to the peninsula was made at the request of the Council of Banten Province, which considered it advisable to develop the Djoeng Koelon jungles. A kind of palm which produces fibrous material for rope and fishing nets grows abundantly on its coastlines.

UNSTINTED SERVICE WAS GIVEN BY KOGA

Late Admiral Devoted Himself Body and Soul to Task of Leading Imperial Navy

Fleet-Admiral Mineichi Koga, the late Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, was born in September, 1885, as the first son of Tetsuroku Koga, at Arita-machi, a town noted for chinaware, in Saga Prefecture.

The late Fleet-Admiral was not necessarily brought up in fairly blessed circumstances. While he was yet a child, he lost his father. Helping his mother, taking care of two younger brothers and one younger sister, he went through many hardships since his boyhood. During his middle school days, he was a classmate of Teiji Tsubokami, now Japanese Ambassador to Thailand, and was clear-headed and studious.

Every Sunday he used to return to his home to see his mother. In his home at that time, such young naval officers as Kakuichi Murakami and Taketomi, who now have the ranks of admiral and vice-admiral, respectively, were boarding, and his mother used to tell him, "You must be like these naval officers when you are a man." His desire to become a naval officer was thus vigorously nurtured by his mother.

Following his graduation from the middle school, he entered the Naval Academy at Etajima in December, 1903, and studied together with Masaji Hibino, Tokutaro Sumiyama, Eikichi Katagiri, all later vice-admirals and Noboru Hirata. In 1906, he was graduated from the Academy and at that time was noted for his diligence.

When he was a commander, he entered the Naval Staff College ahead of all his classmates. In December, 1926, he was promoted to the rank of Captain, and appointed Naval Attache to the Japanese Embassy in France. During his stay in Paris, he wrote a detailed and accurate report on French naval education, which won the admiration of the Japanese Naval authorities. This was indeed the fruition of his strenuous studies on the French navy. He was twice in France, his first visit being made in 1920. Later, he was named a senior adjutant of the Navy Ministry. At that time, Admiral Takeshi Takarabe was the Navy Minister, and Vice-Admiral Katsunoshin Yamanashi was Vice-Minister.

In April last year, Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, then Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, met a heroic death in the South while directing operations from a plane. As a result, the late Fleet-Admiral Koga was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet. Since then he fought vigorously against the Anglo-American forces in the Pacific to smash their vaunted offensive, thereby rendering meritorious services to the nation.

It is recalled that when the Imperial Naval Air Units smashed the enemy fleet in the Solomons area on November 11 last, a gracious Imperial Rescript was conferred on him for the meritorious services rendered by the Naval Wild Eagles. Then, he was again honored with the conferment of another Imperial Rescript, in appreciation of the brilliant achievements of the Naval Air Units on the occasion of the battle off the Gilbert Islands on December 7, 1943.

The late Fleet-Admiral was greatly moved by the gracious Imperial Wishes and he firmly pledged to do his very best. However, the war situation was extremely severe. As the supreme Commander at such a time, the Fleet-Admiral devoted himself, body and soul, to the operations, thus discharging fully the heavy responsibility of commanding the Imperial Navy. Unfortunately, however, he died in March this year while directing general operations from an airplane at the front.

The spirit of the late Fleet-Admiral Koga must be resting in peace, satisfied over the fact that he lost his life as a guardian of the Empire, in adherence to the Imperial Navy's traditional fighting spirit of "commander in front of all others."

Le Consul Général de France a l'honneur de faire savoir à ses Compatriotes que l'ouverture de la Chancellerie à Tokyo n'étant pas encore possible, une permanence provisoire est organisée à la nouvelle Résidence, les mardi et vendredi, de chaque semaine, de 10 h. 30 à 12 h.

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Honan Populace Glad of Nippon Victory And Heartily Cooperative With Our Men

By I. OYAMA
Of the Military Press Corps

UNDISCLOSED BASE ON THE HONAN FRONT, May 7.—Won over by the justice and mercy of the Japanese Forces, the inhabitants everywhere are evincing spontaneous and wholehearted cooperation on the Honan war front.

The XX corps of the Japanese Forces had advanced on to Pahuai village, 12 kilometers northwest of Mihsien, on the morning of April 24 fighting against 2,000 soldiers belonging to the enemy 110th Division. The inhabitants of Pahuai having already heard of the protective kindness of the Japanese Forces as they had passed through the other villages came out to greet the Japanese Forces. The women and children, too, joined in extending hearty welcome.

Some of the leading villagers had kept watch on the movements of the Chungking forces. They rushed to inform the Japanese Forces that a portion of the Chungking troops were retreating in the rear of the fighting lines pulling three mountain guns along with them. Hearing this, the Japanese Corps pursued them and despite the blind firing of the enemy succeeded in seizing the guns. This was a war result attained through the cooperation of the inhabitants.

The Pahuai villagers had seen the Japanese Forces for the first time but they harbored no fear nor misgivings. Tea and sweets were served to the Japanese Forces, unfolding as it were a pleasant scene of sincere Sino-Japanese cooperation.

Second-Lieutenant Morino, from Hyogo Prefecture, who was in command of the unit that captured the mountain guns was commended by XX Corps Commander for his heroic action.

East Asia Round-Up

Medical Magazine Ready

Domei

DJAKARTA, May 8.—The Djakarta Medical College will publish in June its first number of a magazine reporting on research work carried on by staff members of the college. The first issue, which is the first scientific publication since Dutch capitulation, will contain a report by Professor Amochtar, noted Indonesian bacteriologist, on his discovery of the process of making a new bacteria culture basis, which was honored by official commendation and a prize by the Japanese Military Administration of Java.

Students Holding Rallies

Domei

HSINKING, May 8.—Students in Hsinking, Mukden and Harbin are scheduled to hold mass rallies in their respective cities about May 25 prior to their departure for labor service destinations. The Minister of Peoples Welfare, who will act as commander-in-chief, will head the Students' Patriotic Labor Service Organization assisted by the Minister of Education and Director of the Patriotic Labor Service Bureau acting as deputy commanders-in-chief.

Youth Review Ends

Domei

NANKING, May 8.—The second general review and encampment training of Chinese Youth Corps, which have been held since May 3, were brought to a successful close on May 4 with a boat race and a moving picture show at Hsuanwu Lake here featuring the last-day program.

More Puericultural Centers

Domei

MANILA, May 8.—More than 70 puericultural centers have been established by the Bureau of Health in Manila and Luzon provinces with a national fund totaling 325,000 pesos set aside for the purpose.

Rites Held for Annamese

Domei

SAIGON, May 7.—Last rites for Annamese non-combatants, who were killed during the atrocious air raid on this city perpetrated by the United States air force on May 5, were held at the local Annamese cemetery yesterday afternoon. The ceremony was attended by Jean Decoux, Governor-General of French Indo-China, representatives of the Japanese Ambassadorial Office as well as Japanese Army and Navy officers.

Less Destitute Today

Domei

SOERABAJA, May 8.—The destitute which numbered some 20,000 during the Dutch regime have been reduced to 3,000, thanks to the magnanimous policy of the Japanese Military Administration. According to statistics, some 13,000 destitute have become completely independent earning livelihood out of some gainful occupation.

Health Week Starts

Domei

SHONAN, May 8.—The second Health Week for Shonan was launched on May 6 when three leading medical practitioners of this city, Drs. C. J. Paglar, Ghas Mahyuddin and A. M. Ibrahim, gave special lectures on the prevention of spreading infectious diseases.

Textile Firm Planned

Special

HSINKING, May 8.—The Manchuria Textile Company will be shortly established by merging the existing Manchuria Textile Federation and all other organizations connected with the textile industry in the country.

Alas Back in Tokyo

Antonio de las Alas, Philippine Finance Minister, who had been visiting Manchoukuo with the other members of the Philippine Mission, returned to Tokyo on Sunday to confer with the authorities of the Finance and Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministries on the Philippines' financial problems. He is expected to remain here for some time.

MESSAGE OF CONDOLENCE DECIDED BY DIET MEMBERS

Will Be Presented to Late Fleet-Admiral Koga's Family by Representatives

A message of condolence on the death of Fleet-Admiral Mineichi Koga, Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet will be presented by the House of Representatives as decided at a meeting held at the Diet building Monday. The meeting was participated in by Tadahiko Okada and Sakusaburo Uchigasaki, Speaker and Vice-Speaker of the House of Representatives respectively, Misao Oki, Chief Secretary and other members of the Lower House.

Presentation of a condolence message will also be discussed at a meeting of the House of Peers scheduled for Wednesday morning.

The remains of the late Fleet-Admiral Koga together with the Fleet-Admiral's Sword and many high Decorations were laid in state on the altar of the Hase Temple near the Koga residence in Kogai-cho, Azabu-ku, Tokyo, on Monday morning.

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SAVINGS EXPECTED TO SURPASS GOAL

88 Per Cent Already Covered By 1943 End—Postal Deposits Show Upsurge

National savings are expected to exceed the goal set for the 1943-44 fiscal year as statistics for January-March become available.

The aggregate total of savings in the 1943-44 fiscal year is now being compiled at the Finance Ministry and is expected shortly to be published. According to the returns already announced, covering a period between April last year to the end of December the same year, ¥21,839,000,000 has been saved. As the goal set for the whole fiscal year was ¥27,000,000,000, it means that 88 per cent has already been covered by the end of last calendar year. On an estimate of ¥3,500,000,000 as the sum for January, February and March, it is believed certain that the goal will be surpassed.

If, in addition, the marked upsurge noted in the postal and credit union savings is taken into consideration, the margin of savings over the goal set for the 1943-44 fiscal year is likely to be quite large.

LABOR DUTIES STRESSED TO MANCHOU STUDENTS

Domei

HSINKING, May 5.—A comprehensive plan to enable students of Manchoukuo to play a greater role in the prosecution of the national war effort was clarified by the Government yesterday at a conference dealing with patriotic labor service activities of students in 1944.

The conference was sponsored by the Patriotic Labor Service Bureau and attended by 18 educational officials of the country. The Government was represented at the conference by Toshiji Handa, director of the Patriotic Labor Service Bureau, and other officials of the same Bureau.

The plan calls for patriotic labor contributions by students in various production and construction activities.

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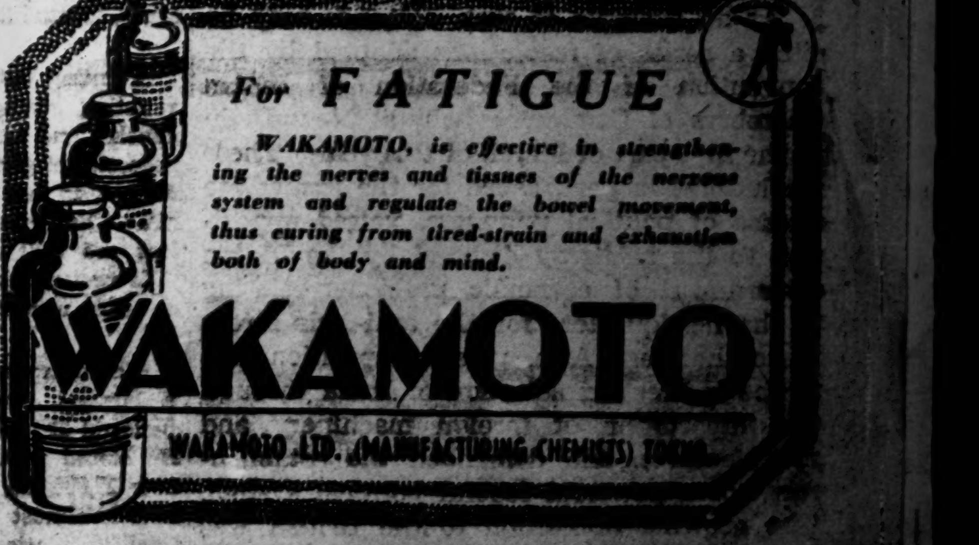

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TOKYO, TUESDAY, MAY 9, 1944

India's Transformation

In the course of his reply to interpellations in the House of Commons regarding affairs of the British dominions and colonies, Prime Minister Winston Churchill declared on April 21 that the British Government would frequently convene meetings of the prime ministers of the British Commonwealth, including India, when peace had been restored to the world. Churchill declared that these meetings would be held to decide on the conduct of Empire affairs, with the dominions and colonies collaborating closely with their mother country.

Such a declaration has special significance, coming as it does when India is undergoing a fundamental transformation. The burning Indian demand for complete independence has been flaming even higher since the combined forces of the Japanese Army and the Indian National Army penetrated the Indian border and drove into the province of Manipur. And in Britain, too, urgent demands have been made for the Government to pay closer attention to Indian affairs and take proper measures in face of this exigency prevailing in India. Churchill's statement clearly was intended partly as a reply to those who were making these demands to his Government. His reply indicates the British Government's unwavering determination to keep India within the British Commonwealth as a colony over which Britain will exercise its imperialistic rule as it has already done for several centuries.

Although Churchill outwardly is shutting his eyes to the realities in India, it is undeniable that the situation in India since the failure of Sir Stafford Cripps' visit to India has been developing alarmingly for Britain. The anti-British movement has grown still more intense in response to the changing international situation, as shown eloquently by a report made by Sir Reginald M. Maxwell last March that since the outbreak of the war 60,293 Indians had been arrested and 18,000 detained in India in connection with various anti-British activities. It was in anticipation of such a situation in India that the British Government placed Field Marshal Archibald Wavell, commander-in-chief of the British Forces in India, in the position of Viceroy in 1941.

The traditional Indian policy of Britain has been to keep the Indian National Congress and the Moslem League in opposition against each other, in keeping with the British policy to divide and rule, but a considerable change has come about in the opposition between these two major factions. The Moslem League, which had been insisting on the Pakistan plan, has now greatly discarded its pro-British color, which it showed at the time of Cripps' visit to India, and has become increasingly anti-British in its attitude. Indications are that various quarters in India are uniting to concentrate all the internal forces into a common national consciousness. This is particularly shown by the activities of the Indian members of the Legislative Assembly and by the movement of the various political quarters in that body. Demands for the release of Congress leaders imprisoned by the British have been made by various parties and by representatives of various social classes throughout India. And the recent announcement made by the Legislative Assembly that it would not comply with such demands has further sharpened the anger of the Indian masses.

As an example of such demands may be cited a series of resolutions adopted by the convention of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce held at New Delhi in the first part of March of this year. These resolutions, in part, asked for the immediate release of political prisoners, voiced opposition to the arbitrary disposal by the Indian Government of economic problems relating to the headquarters for the anti-Axis forces in southeastern Asia, voiced opposition also to the indirect exploitation of India through the importation of foreign machinery and manufactures, and demanded the establishment of a powerful federal political system. The growing opposition to the British was also shown in the several important parliamentary defeats the Indian Government sustained at the hands of the Indian members of the Legislative Assembly. Defeats were sustained by the Government on a bill to establish a committee for the investigation of financial waste by government organs, plans for reducing the budgetary estimates pressented by the Indian National Party, and the 1944-45 budget bill despite the fact that Wavell had requested its passage. The number of defeats suffered by the Indian Government this year was thus unprecedented in the history of British rule in India.

During the course of the debate on the 3,630,180,000 rupee budget bill in the Legislative Assembly, Abdul Auma, leader of the Opposition, vehemently denounced the policies of the Indian Government. He declared, in effect, that if the Defense of India Act and its supplementary rules were really intended for the defense of India, the Opposition should not be behind others in supporting them but that in actuality they had been utilized in suppressing the movements of the Indian people and for the defense of British imperialism. Auma pointed out that the Indian Government was only a tool of Britain and did not in any way hold itself responsible to either the Indians or the Indian legislators. His utterance voiced the true sentiments of the Indian masses in their opposition to British rule.

The various domestic problems of India which have been raised by the present war have tended to sharpen the anti-British sentiments and activities on the part of the Indian people and this in turn is tending to bring about the unification of India's nationalistic forces against British rule in favor of complete national independence. Moreover, the Japanese and Indian National armies have already crossed the Indian border and Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, stands on the threshold of his fatherland. And there is no doubt that this momentous military event will have a strong stimulating effect on the national movement of the Indians to aggravate the difficult position of the British Government in India. When the world is undergoing a complete transformation through the struggle between the Axis and anti-Axis nations, the latter trying to maintain the old world order and the former trying to replace it by a new world order, it is inconceivable that the relations between India and Britain alone can remain unchanged.

Evening

The sun had set. A reddish brown cloud rested on the green branches of a tree. The evening breeze rocked the tops of the trees and gently waved the barley. The evening sky was blue, and there peeping above the pine trees on the hill hung a pale lusterless moon. I roamed about the fields, and my sleeves were perfumed with the fragrance of the blossoming bean-plants. The air, and wind were as light and clear as water, and like water seemed to flow around me.—From Tokutomi Roka's "Nature and Man."

Indian Lyrics

Where roads are made I lose my way. In the wide water, in the blue sky there is no line of atrack. The pathway is hidden by the birds' wings, by the star-fires, by the flowers of the wayfaring seasons. And I ask my heart if its blood carries the wisdom of the unseen way.—From Gitanjali and Fruit-Gathering by Rabindranath Tagore.

A Year Ago Today

May 9, 1943

The food situation is getting worse in Egypt, Syria, Iraq and Iran since the Anglo-American invasion. While the Anglo-American nations are trying desperately to extend their sphere of influence in these regions with the idea of establishing their military bases, the invasion of their forces has brought on an acute food situation in Iran and Syria, where food riots are reported to have occurred at several places.

* * *

After routing 82,000 troops under the command of General Lung Ping-hsun, constituting the main force of the Chungking vanguard in North China, Japanese Forces are continuing mopping-up operations around Linchi and Linhsien, in northern Honan Province.

* * *

The Imperial Forces operating on the northern coast of Tungting Lake occupied Siaokiawan, stronghold in Hunan Province of the 67th Chungking army, located 24 kilometers south of Ansiang today.

* * *

Pointing out the marked decline of Chungking's resisting strength, Pearl Buck, famous American novelist and authority on China, stressed the urgent necessity of giving military aid to Chiang Kai-shek's regime, in her contribution to the magazine Time. "The Chungking forces are now completely isolated but are still fighting single-handed," she stated. "We request the United States army authorities to do their utmost to give aid to them."

* * *

The decrease in birth rate in England has brought a serious problem to the population question, declared British Home Secretary Herbert Morrison. He stated that the total population of England is now 45,000,000, but the number of children in England is almost the same as it was in 1876 when the total population was 24,000,000, and that the crisis the British population problem is now facing is extremely serious and the Government has no measures to remedy this grave situation.

Britain's Dilemma

Financial, Diplomatic and Military Crises Point to Inevitable Decline to Second-Rate Power

By KUMEO HAMADA
(From the Sekai Shukan)

The present European offensives of the Soviet Union have been marked by an extreme intensity. While advancing westward in her military operations, she has been causing consternation in Britain by her persistent and skilful diplomatic offensive, for together with the anti-British imperialistic designs of the United States, she is proving a menace no less serious than that of Japan and Germany.

The progress of the current global war has given rise to a series of international phenomena such as the transformation of Britain from a creditor into a debtor nation, the reversal of the relations of dependence between Britain and her overseas possessions, the dependence of British dominions and possessions on the United States, and the assumption of Britain of the status of the 49th American State. Without the aid of the United States, Britain would be utterly unable to continue her armed contests in the present war. The glory of her maritime power which once ruled the seven seas is fast disappearing and her preponderant position as regards naval vessels, merchant marine and aviation is rapidly shifting to the United States. In her domestic affairs, Britain is faced by a profound unrest arising from the steady decline of her population, a crisis rising from the slackening of Empire relations between her and her dominions whose tendency to stray away from her has been growing, and an increasing sign of the decline of leadership on the part of the Conservative Party under the headship of Churchill due to the recent rise of the left wing in British political circles.

Britain's degradation from a creditor nation to a debtor nation is symbolical of the inevitable downfall of the Commonwealth which once boasted that the sun never set on its territory. This change has been brought about by such factors as the great expansion of war expenditures, the steady decrease of exports and the ever-widening scope of imports, and the rapid dwindling of revenue from shipping.

War Expense Doubled

Whereas Britain had a credit of 3,700,000,000 pounds at the start of the First Great War, it stood at 3,000,000,000 pounds at the beginning of the present Great War. But her war expenditure steadily rose from 2,700,000,000 pounds in the first year of the war, to 4,500,000,000 pounds in the second, to 5,100,000,000 pounds in the third year and to 6,000,000,000 pounds in the fourth year, which is about twice the amount of her war expenditure in the corresponding period of the First Great War. The total amount from the beginning of the present war to June, 1942 reached 10,500,000,000 pounds, greater by 1,000,000,000 pounds than the total amount for the 56 months of the first Great War which was placed at 9,000,000,000 pounds. The total amount of debts incurred by Britain during the four years of the present war up to August, 1943 exclusive of American loans under the Lend-Lease arrangements amounting to 4,450,000,000 dollars, is placed at 9,725,000,000 pounds.

Sir Kingsley Wood, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, declared in Parliament in April, last year that the increasing foreign debts would force Britain to fall from the status of creditor to that of a debtor nation, and reported the following financial figures: Britain's total foreign debts from the 1940 fiscal year to the 1942 fiscal year is estimated at 2,185,000,000 pounds, the amount for the 1942 fiscal year at 630,000,000 pounds and that for the 1943 fiscal year at about 600,000,000 pounds. Just before the present war, Britain's accumulated foreign credits amounted to about 3,000,000,000 pounds. It must not be forgotten that this figure included those extended to Burma, China, Malai and the South Sea regions all of which were lost in the Greater East Asia War.

Dependence on Others

Britain had to depend on the loans and financial contributions of the United States as well as her dominions and colonies in order to meet the increasing amounts of her war expenditures. According to a report of the News Chronicle of August 10, 1943, Britain owes Canada 157,300,000 pounds and a contribution of 250,000,000 pounds was made by the latter during 1942. The financial aid to Britain by Canada by way of supply of arms and ammunition was further increased since 1943. Other loans are: 6,400,000 pounds by Australia; 3,400,000 pounds by New Zealand; 121.458.000 pounds by Eire, and 17,500,000 pounds by the Union of South Africa. As to India's share, after redeeming something like 376,000,000 pounds in security investments, she still had up to September, 1943 loans against Britain amounting to over 900,000,000 pounds and is likely to increase the amount annually by about 230,000,000 pounds, so that India is second only to the United States as a creditor nation against Britain.

It is apparent that Britain cannot defray her stupendous war expenses only by borrowing from abroad. Mounting taxes and the loss of her much prized overseas investments have been only inevitable. According to the estimates made by Kingsley Wood, the total amount of Britain's overseas investments in 1938 was 3,692,000,000 pounds. The United States Secretary of Finance Henry Morgenthau announced at a meeting of the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee on January 15, 1941 that Britain's total amount of overseas investments excluding those in the United States at the start of the present Great War was estimated at 3,868,000,000 pounds which was subdivided as follows: 2,233,000,000 pounds for the Dominions and colonies, 1,002,000,000 pounds for Latin American countries, 308,000,000 pounds for East Asia, 250,000,000 pounds for European countries, and 75,000,000 pounds for other regions. At the time of the outbreak of the present war, the total amount of American dollar funds possessed by Britain was estimated at 1,105,000,000 pounds (or about 4.400,000,000 dollars) which was subdivided as follows: 500,000,000 pounds in gold bullion, 200,400,000 pounds in security investments, 140,000,000 pounds in private accounts, and 225,000,000 pounds in direct investments. If 465,000,000 pounds of investments out of the above total is added to the amount of Britain's overseas investments exclusive of those in the United States, namely, 3,868,000,000 pounds, Britain's grand total of overseas investments would have been 4,333,000,000 pounds, at the time the current war broke out.

Overseas Investments Sold

According to an announcement made by the British Government, the total of Britain's overseas investments disposed of during the three years of 1940, 1941 and 1942 was estimated at 2,107,000,000 pounds which is subdivided as follows: 759,000,000 pounds for 1940, 798,000,000 pounds for 1941 and 550,000,000 pounds for 1942. If the amount disposed during the year 1943 is added, the grand total will be certainly over 2,500,000,000 pounds. Again, if the total amount of about 950,000,000 pounds invested in European and East Asiatic nations and which was lost due to military occupations by both Japan and Germany are considered—security investments amounting to 550,000,000 pounds and direct investments amounting to 400,000,000 pounds—the total amount of Britain's overseas investments lost will exceed 3,500,000,000 pounds. The security investments amounting to 550,000,000 pounds is subdivided as follows: 108,000,000 pounds for Malai, 121,000,000 pounds for Japan and China, and 250,000,000 pounds for European countries excepting neutrals. Of the total of 400,000,000 pounds for direct investments, 197,900,000 pounds are for China. Britain's remaining overseas investments are insignificant, being either wild cat stocks in South American countries or worthless securities in other countries.

Prior to the present war, Britain had to sell her overseas investments to the amount of about 50,000,000 pounds per year in order to cope with her annual import excess of 400,000,000 pounds in addition to utilizing her revenue from her shipping, banks and profits, from her enterprises abroad. It is only too natural that Britain should be faced by a grave financial crisis and depend wholly on United States aid in the form of the Lend Lease supply and on the assistance of the overseas Dominions and colonies, in order to meet her war expenses.

End of Britain Near

Britain's inevitable downfall is also perceived in the following phenomena: the loss of her entire gold bullion valued at 63,000,000,000 dollars, the loss of her territorial sovereignty and the decrease of her sphere of influence over vast areas of territories, the loss of her traditional control of the high seas due to her diminished naval and merchant marine power, and the decline of her predominant position in world trade.

Britain's loss of her territorial sovereignty began with the leasing of its military bases in the western hemisphere for 99 years to the United States and has been made in the form of penetration of American political, economic and military influences into British spheres of influence and in British possessions. The United States has been replacing British leadership in Canada, Australia, India, Africa, western Asia and Latin America. The absorption of the British Commonwealth by the United States is now a grim reality. This new world situation is featured by the steady decline of the British Navy and merchant marine which have been a centripetal force in the commonwealth together with the British Crown. Moreover, the rapid tendency of self-sufficiency in the life of the Dominions due to their industrialization has also been a conspicuous phenomenon in the tragedy of the British Empire.

Prime Minister Winston Churchill's celebrated words: "I am President Roosevelt's lieutenant" is an episode indicative of staggering Britain. Together with the war between the Anglo-American group and the Axis nations, there is being waged another furious and decisive battle between the United States and Britain, which started at the time of the First World War. The once-glorious British Navy and merchant marine are treading their inevitable and rapid decline, and however Britain emerges from the current war, there is no doubt as to her becoming a dependence of the United States if she means to keep up her national existence. This is her inevitable fate.

Soviet Alliance

The Soviet-British military alliance is intended, as one of its objectives, to restrain the United States' aggression on British interests, the other important object being to make attacks on Germany from both flanks. But Britain must pay dearly to the Soviet Union in exchange. In order to retain the Soviet Union in the antiAxis camp, Britain must offer the entire Eastern Europe upon the altar of the Soviet advance. This was indicated in a plan published by the London Times on March 10, 1943 in which the division of Europe into two parts between Britain and the Soviet Union was proposed. The plan suggested by Premier Smuts of the Union of South Africa made a similar suggestion toward the close of last year. The westward advance of the Soviet Union has struck a new terror in the minds of the British people.

The British journal, The Nineteenth Century and After, reflected this inner fear of the Britishers when in its September issue last year it declared that Britain's retreat from the mainland of Europe would mean her retreat from entire Europe and urged a return to her traditional policy of the balance of power.

Sandwiched between the Japanese-German attacks and the American-Soviet offensives, where will Britain find her outlet from her present status of national anguish? Will she favor the policy of going back to her traditional policy of the balance of power through an anti-Soviet reorganization of Europe? Or will she attempt to consolidate her Empire connections with the members of the British Commonwealth who are tending to break away from it? Or will she consent to a plan of amalgamation with the United States? Thorny is the path of Britain's future diplomatic path. Faced by such a grave crisis, an utmost confusion now prevails in both British political circles and her press world. British Ambassador Lord Halifax proposed to consolidate the Empire connections of the members of the British commonwealth in his speech at Trent in January this year in order to get a new lease of life for Britain, but drew an instantaneous objection from the Prime Minister of Canada. Britain's plight and anguish are daily intensifying.

SONGS FROM PRISON

By MAHATMA GANDHI

Merciful thou art, my God,
And I am very needy:

Generous thou art,
And I a beggar:

Forgiveness lies with thee alone,
I am a sinner, burdened low with
grief and shame:

Help of the helpless,
Who is there so weak as I,
So utterly defenseless?

Mighty Deliverer,
None is there so sore beset as I.

Creator of all life,
I am the least of all that thou hast
made:

Master of all,
Thy slave am I.

And yet——
Father thou art to me, and Mother,
Teacher thou art, and Friend,
My All-in-all:

Increase my trust in thee, my
God,
That I may feel and know in
truth.
This deep protecting Love thou
hast for me.

* * *

My soul, how foolish art thou!

Thou wilt not seek the draught
immortal
Of love and trust in God,
Thou followest a shimmering
mirage:

Illusion-led thou wastest all thy
strength
In seeking that which hath no
power to give thee peace.

My God, thou knowest all my
treachery and sin,
My folly past all telling:
Thou knowest each least thought
within my mind:

Remember Lord, thy promise,
Remember, Lord and save,
An, save me from myself.

East Asia's War Economy

Responsibility for Successful Operation Must Be Shared By All Asiatic Peoples

By DR. SAICHI NAKAMURA
Written for the Nippon Times

Ever since its foundation in 1931, Manchoukuo has been giving Japan unstinted cooperation, in view of its inseparable relationship with this country as clearly laid down in the Japan-Manchoukuo Protocol. Simultaneously with Japan's declaration of war upon America and Britain on December 8, 1941, the Emperor of Manchoukuo issued an Edict on the current situation, in which His Imperial Majesty made clear His August determination to cooperate with Japan wholeheartedly in all matters, both material and spiritual, for the successful consummation of Japan's holy undertaking.

On December 8, 1942, the first anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, Manchoukuo fixed the outlines of her fundamental national policy, thereby putting the country on a war footing. In accordance with the economic measures outlined in this statement of fundamental policy, the second five-year plan of that country was so revised that the figures of the planned production of aluminium, agricultural products, etc. were increased remarkably.

Under the War of Greater East Asia, Manchoukuo has assumed a very important mission as a supplier of goods to Japan and North China, and, in order to fulfil this mission successfully, she has been sparing no effort to increase agricultural production in every conceivable way. Positive steps have been taken to facilitate the provision of the necessary agricultural funds and the agricultural development bank was newly established in 1943. The new program for the mobilization of materials was laid down on the basis of the amount of foodstuffs she is called upon to provide, and the authorities of the country are firmly resolved to carry it out in spite of all difficulties in the way.

Contribution Valuable

In the way of essential war materials, Manchoukuo is supplying iron and steel, coal and light metals. Of light metals, it is noteworthy that aluminium is being manufactured from aluminous shale, produced in Manchoukuo, by means of electric power of which there is an ample supply. A very valuable contribution is, in fact, being made toward the successful execution of the war by the Anshan and the Showa Steel Works and Fushun coal, etc. In short, Manchoukuo is devoting itself in all sincerity to cooperation in Japan's war economy.

On January 9, 1943, New China under Wang Ching-wei's leadership formally joined the war with the object of crushing America and Britain in collaboration with Japan, of establishing the Common Prosperity Region of Greater East Asia and of creating a new world order, and at 11 a.m. of the same day, the joint declaration was signed between Mamoru Shigemitsu, the then Japanese Ambassador to Nanking, and Wang Ching-wei, President of the Executive Yuan. Under this joint declaration, Japan and China pledge themselves to the closest cooperation in military, political and economic matters in the war against America and Britain.

When he made public Nanking's proclamation of war against America and Britain at the Legislative Yuan of the National Government, Lin Pai-sheng, Chief of the Publicity Department, took occasion to declare that his country advanced her relationship with Japan a step further than that of sharing joy and sorrow into that of sharing life and death. The way to give concrete expression to this new relationship is, he said, for the Chinese people to join hands firmly with Japan and go forward determinedly to achieve the object of crushing America and Britain. The Chinese troops under Wang Ching-wei's command may render valuable services in helping forward the rural pacification work, in aiding the work of maintaining peace and order at home and in giving Japan armed assistance in attacking the Chungking army, but what Japan most particularly expects of China is that she will give this country all-round cooperation in the war economy in fulfilment of her role as a supply base.

Consists in Supplying Japan

Needless to say, China's economic cooperation necessarily consists largely in her supply of large quantities of her products to Japan to increase the production of war materials and to strengthen the collective power of defense for Greater East Asia. But it is desirable that China will go a step further and economize consumption, as Japan is doing, in order to enhance the fighting power. The Chinese people will, no doubt, be ready to abide by such adjustment of the economic system as is conformable to war requirements, provided the minimum standard of living is assured them.

I most sincerely hope that while cooperating with Japan in the production of war materials through the mobilization of her enormous manpower, China will do all she can in order to win final victory in the present war.

The object of the War of Greater East Asia is, as has often been proclaimed, to free the 1,000,000,000 people of Asia from Anglo-American tyrannical rule, to restore Asia to its proper status, and to ensure prosperity for all its peoples. And Japan means to fight it out until victory is won. It will thus be seen that the War of Greater East Asia is being fought in the general interest of Asia and that it is, therefore, incumbent on all Asiatic peoples to fight together in close unison.

Such being the case, all Asiatic peoples have to share responsibility for the successful operation of the war. Since they have to assume joint responsibility for it, it behooves them to cooperate loyally with one another, putting themselves in the same mental attitude and on the same efficient war footing as Japan.

It need hardly be said that Japan is actually obtaining economic cooperation in China, in the Southern Regions and elsewhere. I only hope earnestly for the sake of the 1,000,000,000 people of East Asia that, since the present war is being fought in the best interests of the whole of East Asia, all peoples of Greater East Asia in close political and economic unity, in all-round cooperation and in the fullest display of its wartime economic power, will march the way to the final triumph.

TIMES BOOK SHELF

The XXth Century

"In Europe there are at present sixteen countries which possess governments or similar institutions outside their own frontiers . . future historians will designate this fact as one of the characteristics of the second World War. However, the problem is so interesting that it is worthwhile even now to subject it to an analysis, all the more so since it touches upon some of the fundamental questions of the present war." With these words Dr. Klaus Mehnert, the Editor of The XXth Century, starts the introduction to the leading article of the April issue of this magazine. Indeed, his analysis touches upon almost every aspect of this subject. Each of the fugitive governments or committees of these sixteen countries—and many of these countries have two or more such institutions—is studied, and the knowledge drawn from this study is summarized in the end to provide some of the fundamental characteristics common to all these so-called governments.

While the leading article deals in detail with questions of high politics, "Inside Germany" by F. J. Spahn, who has recently arrived from Germany, offers an actual description of conditions in Germany today.

The XXth Century has been very fortunate in obtaining additional first-hand material on conditions in various European countries. The present issue of The XXth Century, for instance, includes an article written in Berne by an author who recently arrived there from Lisbon via Madrid and has thus had a splendid opportunity to compare conditions in these three islands of neutrality. Another article deals with the latest trend in English public opinion as regards the British foreign policy. In addition to this, a financial expert in Bucharest discusses Rumania's war finances and has some surprising facts to reveal.

Turning back to East Asia, there is an absorbing contribution by Prof. H. Bohner on Sekigahara, the battle which determined Japan's political life for two centuries. "Petrified Sunlight" is the title of a study on coal, its formation, the world it was formed in and from, and its countless modern uses. Two short items contained in this number of The XXth Century provide atmosphere: "Sonya," a story of a stage-struck Soviet girl, and "Versailles of the Popes," a description of Castel Gandolfo. Besides containing several other interesting items such as: "Lorraine Lost Its Hyphen," "Theater East and West," "American Casualties," and as well as a short story entitled "The Cheese Tiger," the April issue of The XXth Century can boast of a particularly fine photographic section: a selection of European scenes from the air.

Fruits of Wisdom

An enemy to whom you show kindness becomes your friend, excepting lust, the indulgence of which increases its enmity.—Saadi.

* * *

Satire lies about men of letters during their lives, and eulogy after their death.—Voltaire.

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Orators are most vehement when they have the weakest cause, as men get on horseback when they cannot walk.—Cicero.

* * *

Every one is a physician or a fool at forty.—Old Maxim.